EFFECTS OF SOCIAL HOUSING CONDITIONS ON ETHANOL-INDUCED BEHAVIORAL SENSITIZATION IN MICE



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BACKGROUND

Behavioral and neural sensitization refers to to the progressive increase in the neurobiological or behavioral effects of the same dose of drug following its repeated administration. Behavioral and neural sensitization is suggested to play a key role in drug abuse and addiction. In laboratory mice, ethanol-induced behavioral sensitization is generally modeled as a progressive increase in the locomotor stimulant effects of ethanol over repeated injections¹

Various environmental changes were shown to impact locomotor sensitization to psychoanaleptics and ethanol. However, the effects of the social conditions of housing on ethanol sensitization have received little attention so far^{2,3}.

The aim of the present study was to investigate how the size of the housing group of mice affects ethanol-induced locomotor sensitization.



128 female Swiss mice (4 weeks old) divided into 4 equal housing groups : • G1 = single housed		Pre-testing (6 weeks) Social optimization	Habituation s (1 day)	ession	Ethanol-induced behavioral sensitization (8 days)	Sensitization expression (1 day)	
 G2 = housed 2 per cage G4 = housed 4 per cage 		G2 n = 32	n = 32	\Longrightarrow	Saline n = 16 Ethanol n = 16	> Ethanol n = 32	
• G8 = housed 8 per cage 6 weeks of pre-testing (10 weeks old)	1	G4 n = 28	n = 28	\Longrightarrow	Saline n = 12 Ethanol n = 16	Ethanol n = 28	
Behavioral test chambers : open fields (40 x 40 x 40 cm)	* N = 122	G8 n = 32	Saline n = 32	\Longrightarrow	Saline n = 16 Ethanol n = 16	Ethanol n = 32	
 Locomotor activity recorded by videotracking (cm) D0 : habituation session (5 min.), saline 		Social isolation	Fixed-effec one-way ANC + Newman-K	ct DVA euls	Mixed-design three-way ANOVA + planned contrasts	Fixed-effect two-way ANOVA + Newman-Keuls	
 D1-D8 : ethanol-induced behavioral sensitization (5 min.), ethanol 2.5 g/kg or saline 		G1 n = 30	Saline n = 30	\Longrightarrow	Saline n = 15 Ethanol n = 15	Ethanol n = 30	
• D9 : sensitization expression (30 min.), ethanol 2,5 g/kg		* Attrition : 2 mice dead fron	n unknown causes and 4 n	nice remov	ed due to unexpected pregnancy		

MAIN RESULTS



Ser	Sensitized levels expression following 2.5 g/kg ethanol challenge (D9)						
5000	Saline group Ethanol group	**	***	* * *			

CONCLUSION

All groups of mice developed a psychomotor sensitization to a moderate dose of ethanol. While the process of sensitization per se (D9) was not affected by the housing social conditions, both the initial (D1) and chronic (D1-D8) sensitivities to the stimulant effects of ethanol were significantly affected by the size of the housing groups. Isolated mice and mice housed in pairs were the most sensitive to the stimulant effects of ethanol, while mice housed in groups of 8 showed a delay in the development and the lower sensitivity to these effects (staircase effect). These effects may be related to the stress induced by social isolation and indicate that optimal social conditions might prevent the risks of ethanol addiction.

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